



# The Age of Early European Explorations & Conquests

# Earlier Explorations

1. Islam & the Spice Trade → Malacca
2. A New Player → Europe
  - 🌐 Nicolo, Maffeo, & Marco Polo, 1271
  - 🌐 Expansion becomes a state enterprise → monarchs had the authority & the resources.
  - 🌐 Better seaworthy ships.
3. Chinese Admiral Zheng He & the Ming “Treasure Fleet”

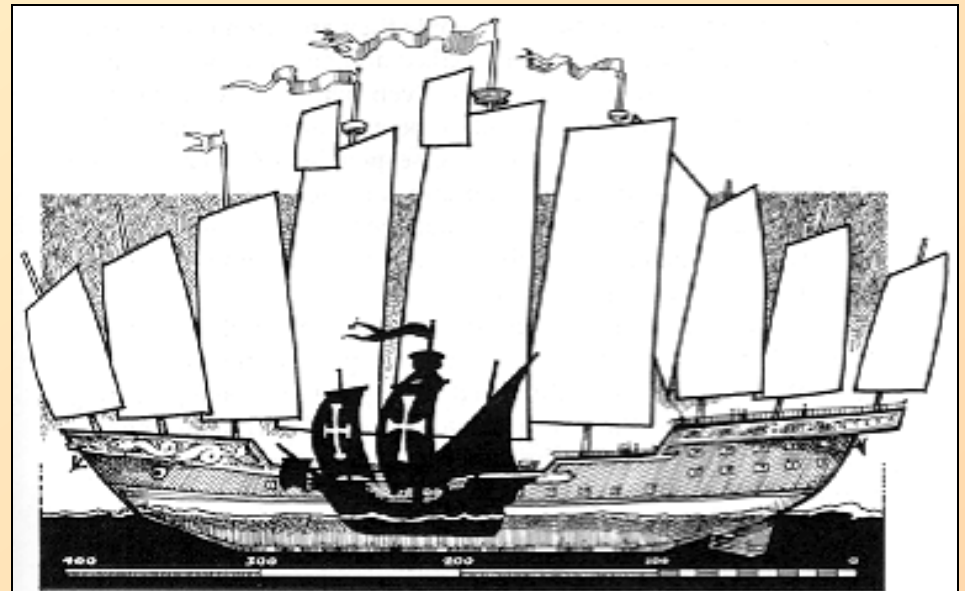


# Admiral Zheng He

🌐 Each ship was 400'  
long and 160' wide!



1371-1435



*Zheng He's treasure ship (four hundred feet) and Columbus's St. Maria (eighty-five feet).  
(Illustration by Jan Adkins, 1993.)*

# A Map of the Known World, pre- 1492





# Motives for European Exploration

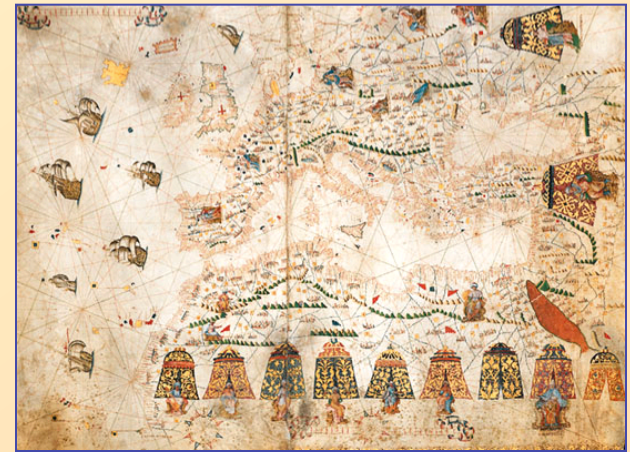
1. Crusades → by-pass intermediaries to get to Asia.
2. Renaissance → curiosity about other lands and peoples.
3. Reformation → refugees & missionaries.
4. Monarchs seeking new sources of revenue.
5. Technological advances.
6. Fame and fortune.

# New Maritime Technologies



Hartman Astrolabe  
(1532)

Better Maps  
[Portulan]

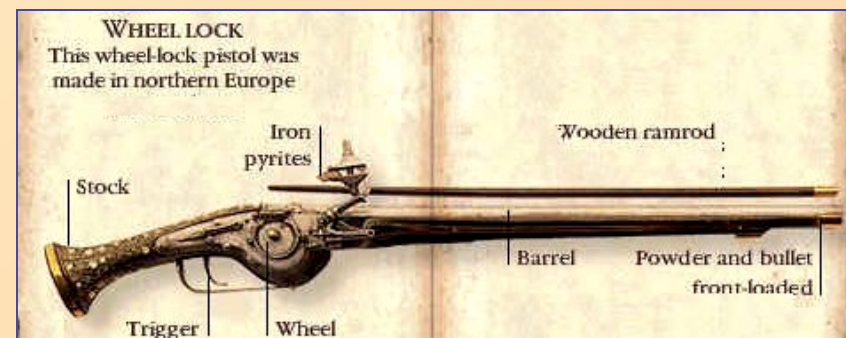
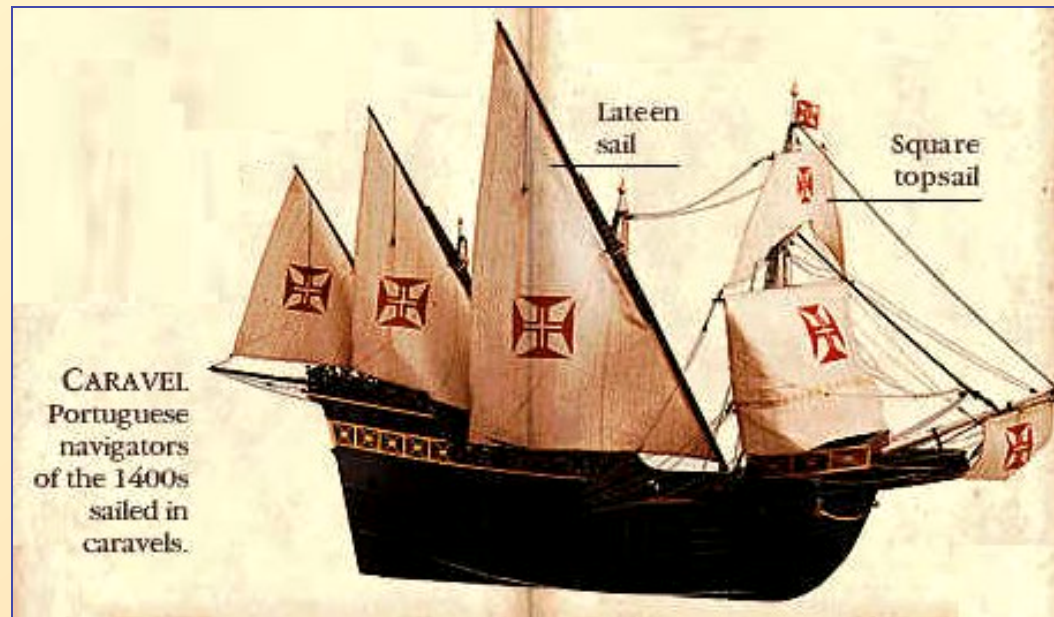


Mariner's Compass



Sextant

# New Weapons Technology



# Prince Henry, the Navigator



 School for Navigation, 1419



# Museum of Navigation in Lisbon





# Portuguese Maritime Empire

1. Exploring the west coast of Africa.
2. Bartolomeo Dias, 1487.
3. Vasco da Gama, 1498.
  - 🌐 Calicut.
4. Admiral Alfonso de Albuquerque (Goa, 1510; Malacca, 1511).

# Zheng He's Voyages

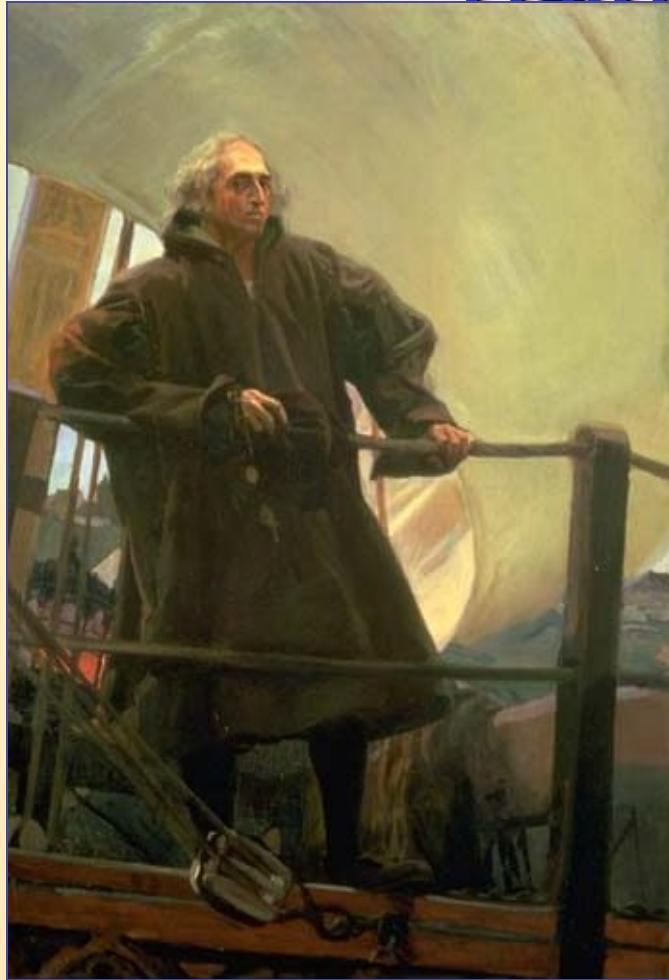


🌐 In 1498, Da Gama reached Calcutta, China's favorite port!



# Christoforo Colombo

[1451-1506]



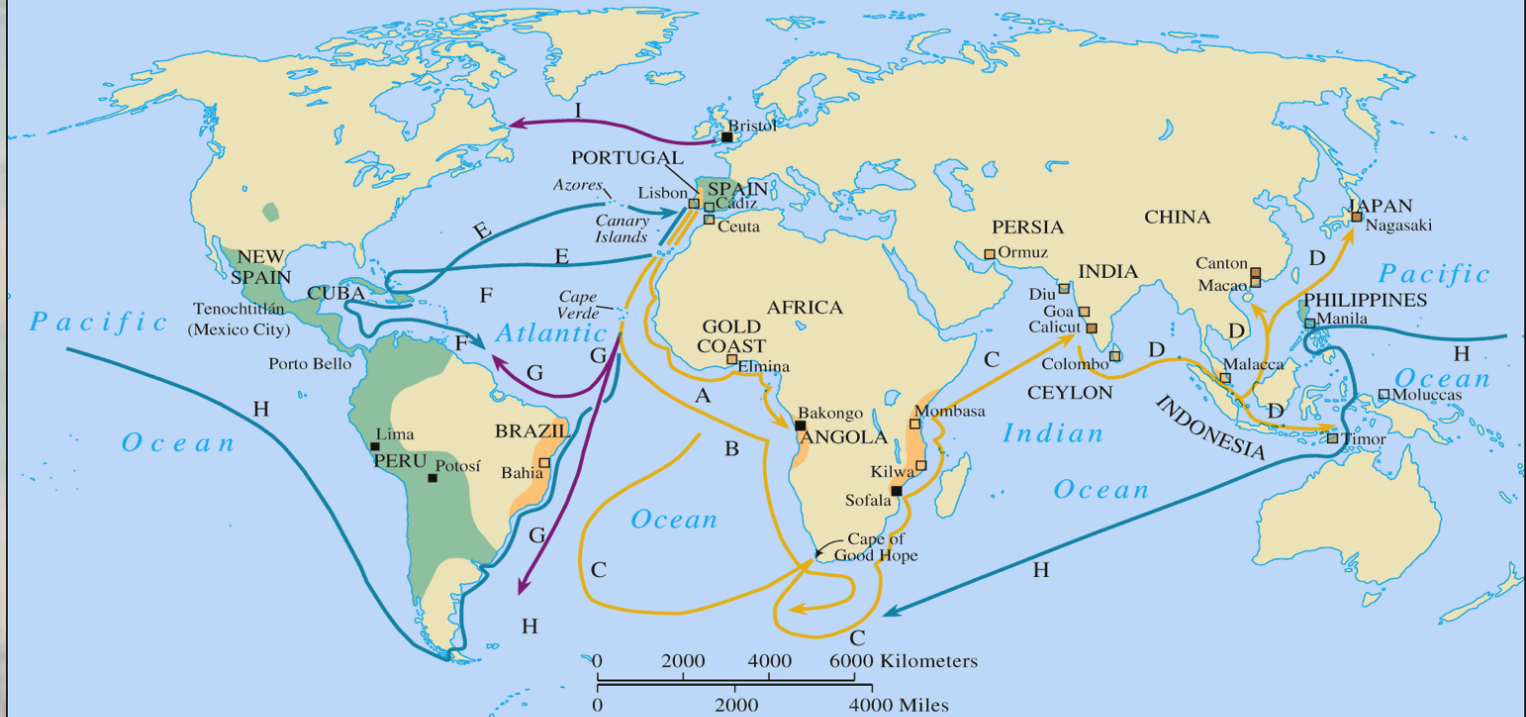
# Columbus' Four Voyages



# Other Voyages of Exploration

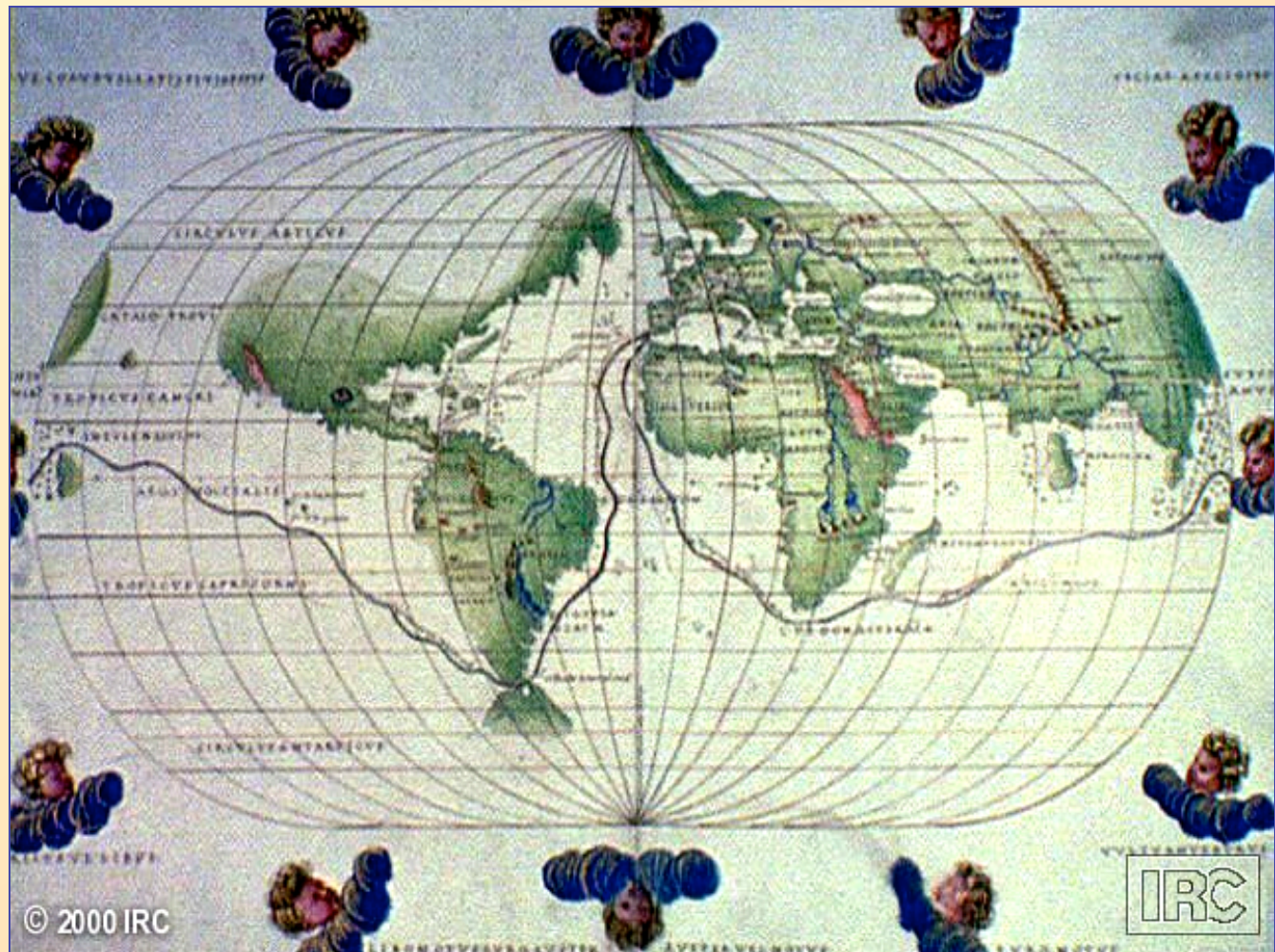
## Principal Voyages of Exploration

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| A Portuguese expeditions, 1430s–1480s         | F Columbus's three successive voyages, 1493–1504 |
| B Dias, 1487–1488                             | G Voyages attended by Vespucci, 1499–1502        |
| C da Gama, 1497–1499                          | H Magellan–del Cano, 1519–1522                   |
| D Portuguese voyages to the Orient, 1509–1514 | I Cabot, 1497                                    |
| E Columbus's first voyage, 1492               |  |



- |  |  |   |
|--|--|---|
| <span style="display: inline-block; width: 15px; height: 15px; background-color: #90EE90; border: 1px solid black;"></span> Areas under Spanish control    | <span style="display: inline-block; width: 15px; height: 15px; background-color: #FFDAB9; border: 1px solid black;"></span> Spanish trading cities     | <span style="color: blue;">→</span> Spanish routes      |
| <span style="display: inline-block; width: 15px; height: 15px; background-color: #FFDAB9; border: 1px solid black;"></span> Areas under Portuguese control | <span style="display: inline-block; width: 15px; height: 15px; background-color: #FFDAB9; border: 1px solid black;"></span> Portuguese trading cities  | <span style="color: orange;">→</span> Portuguese routes |
|  | <span style="display: inline-block; width: 15px; height: 15px; background-color: #FFDAB9; border: 1px solid black;"></span> Independent trading cities | <span style="color: purple;">→</span> Other routes      |

# Ferdinand Magellan & the First Circumnavigation of the World:



# Atlantic Explorations



Looking for “El Dorado”

# The First Spanish Conquests: The Aztecs



**Fernando Cortez**

**vs.**



**Montezuma II**

# The Death of Montezuma II



# Mexico Surrenders to Cortez



# The First Spanish Conquests:



**Francisco Pizarro**

**vs.**



**Atahualpa**

# Slaves Working in a Brazilian Sugar Mill

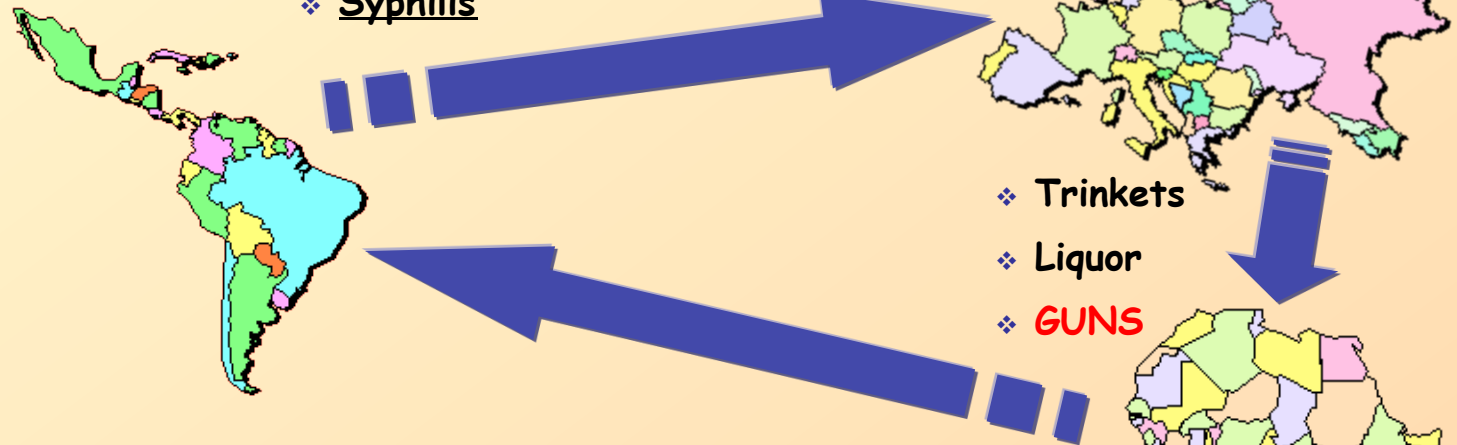




Why would the  
'Columbian Exchange'  
be considered the  
tsunami of  
unintentional  
"bio-terrorism"??

# The “Columbian Exchange”

- ❖ Squash
- ❖ Avocado
- ❖ Peppers
- ❖ Sweet Potatoes
- ❖ Turkey
- ❖ Pumpkin
- ❖ Tobacco
- ❖ Quinine
- ❖ Cocoa
- ❖ Pineapple
- ❖ Cassava
- ❖ **POTATO**
- ❖ Peanut
- ❖ **TOMATO**
- ❖ Vanilla
- ❖ **MAIZE**
- ❖ Syphilis



- ❖ Olive
- ❖ **COFFEE BEAN**
- ❖ Banana
- ❖ Rice
- ❖ Onion
- ❖ Turnip
- ❖ Honeybee
- ❖ Barley
- ❖ Grape
- ❖ Peach
- ❖ **SUGAR CANE**
- ❖ Oats
- ❖ Citrus Fruits
- ❖ Pear
- ❖ Wheat
- ❖ **HORSE**
- ❖ Cattle
- ❖ Sheep
- ❖ Pigs
- ❖ Smallpox
- ❖ Flu
- ❖ Typhus
- ❖ Measles
- ❖ Malaria
- ❖ Diphtheria
- ❖ Whooping Cough



# Cycle of Conquest & Colonization

Explorers

*Conquistadores*

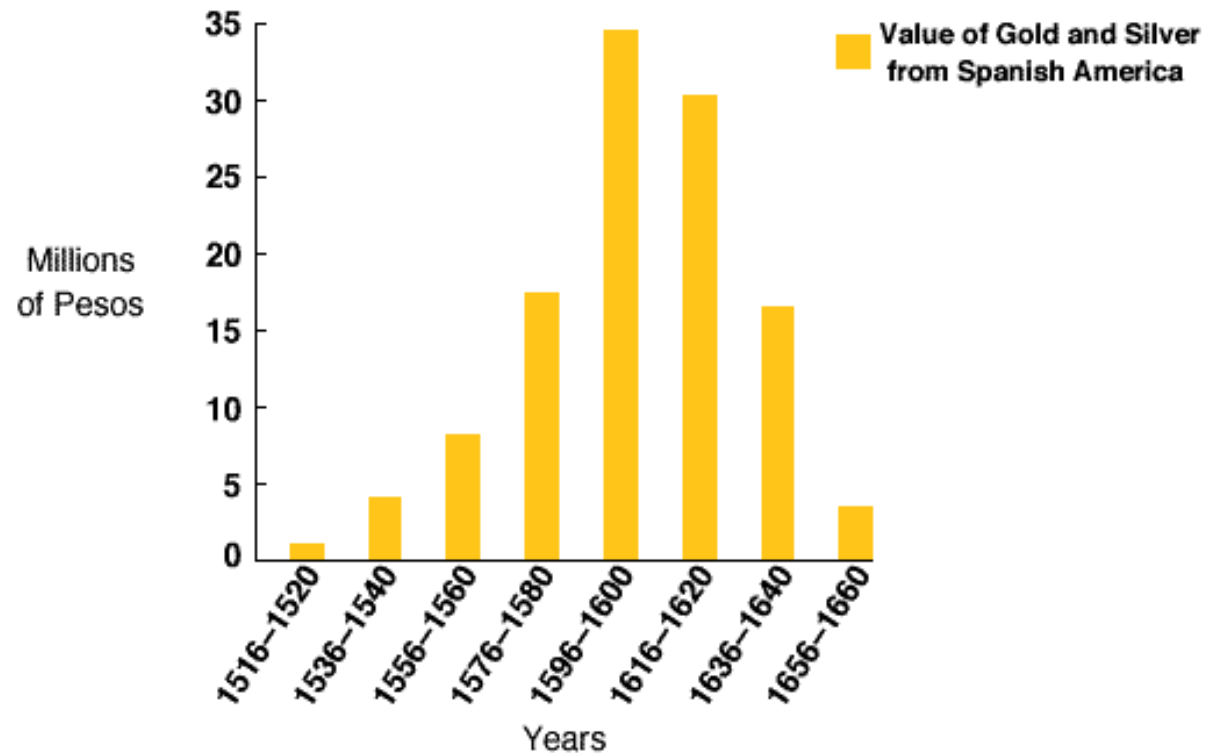
*Missionaries*

*Permanent  
Settlers*

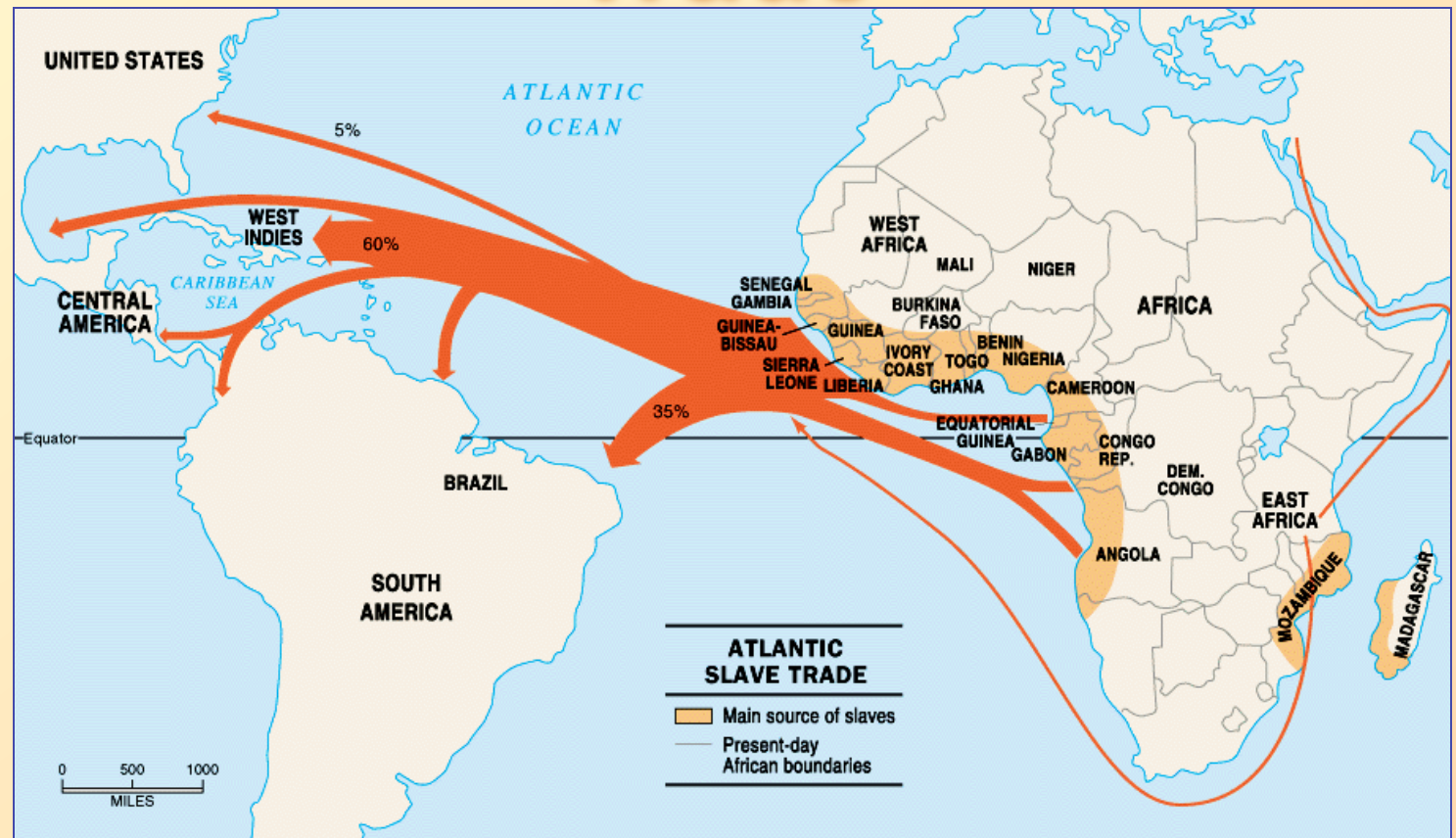
Official  
European  
Colony!



# Treasures from the Americas!



# Trans-Atlantic Slave Trade



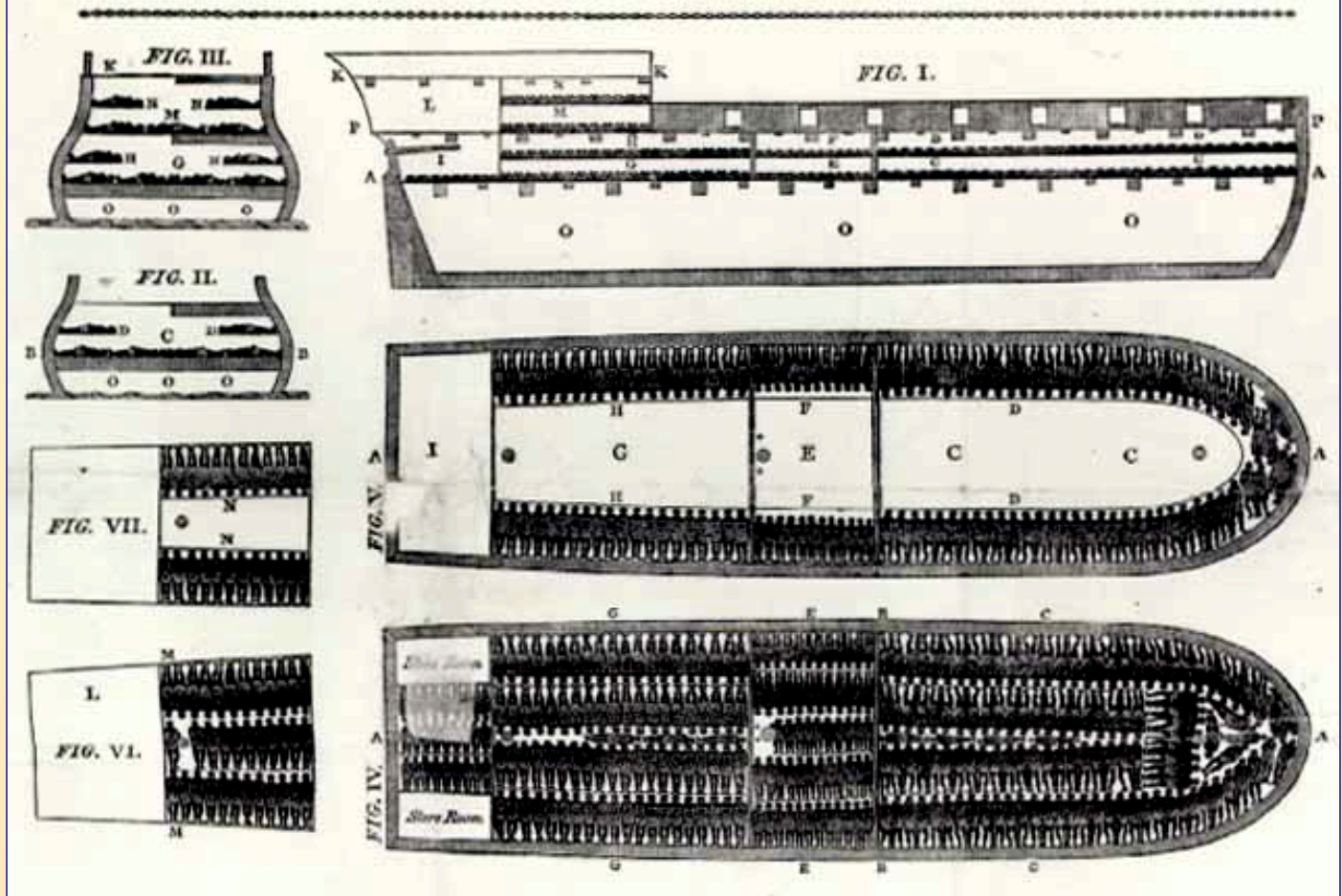
# The Slave Trade

1. Existed in Africa before the coming of the Europeans.
2. Portuguese replaced European slaves with Africans.
  - 🏰 Sugar cane & sugar plantations.
  - 🏰 First boatload of African slaves brought by the Spanish in 1518.
  - 🏰 275,000 enslaved Africans exported to other countries.
3. Between 16<sup>c</sup> & 19<sup>c</sup>, about 10 million Africans shipped to the Americas.



# Slave Ship

## DESCRIPTION OF A SLAVE SHIP.

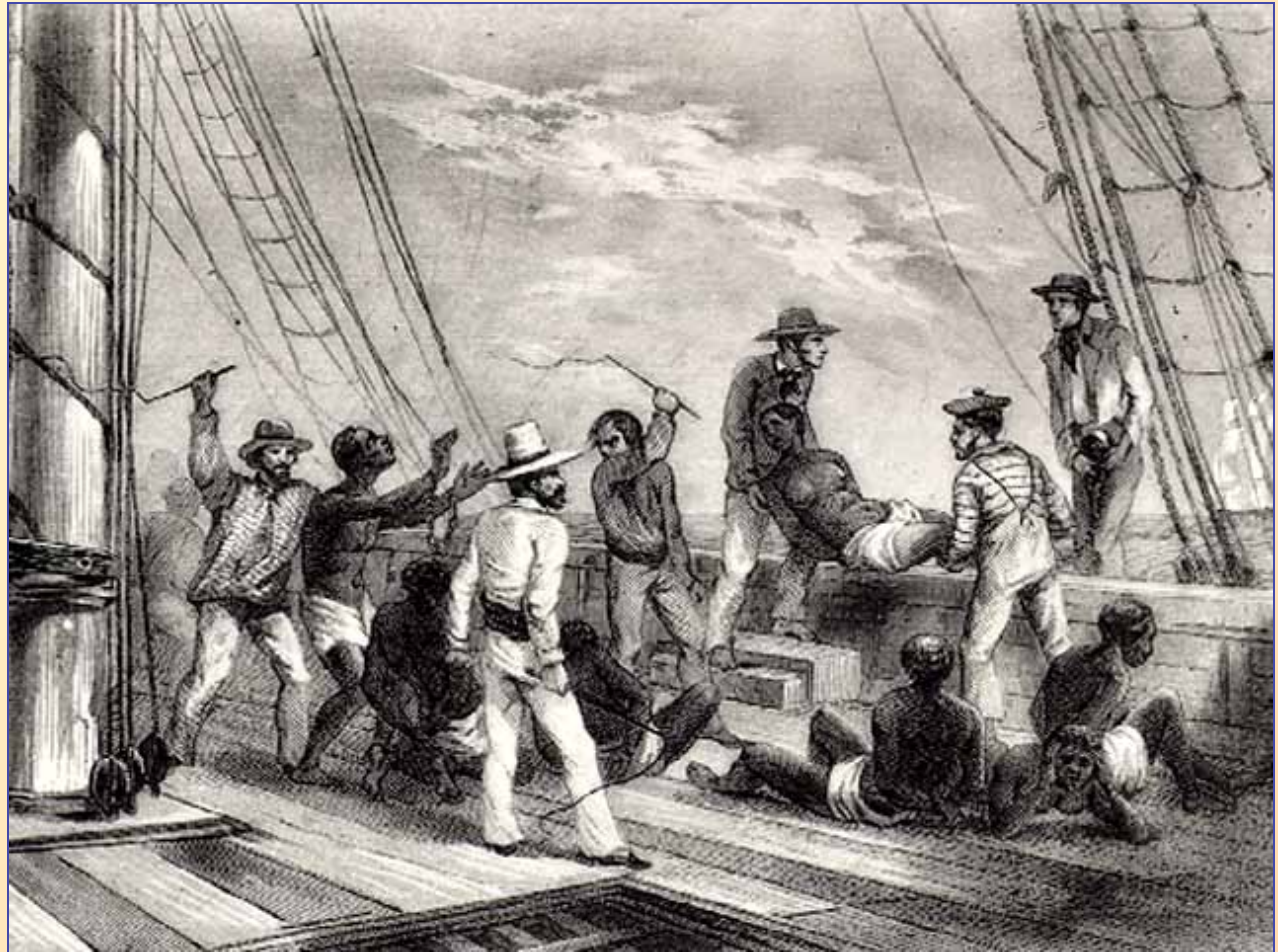


“Middle Passage”

# **“Coffin” Position Below Deck**



# African Captives Thrown Overboard

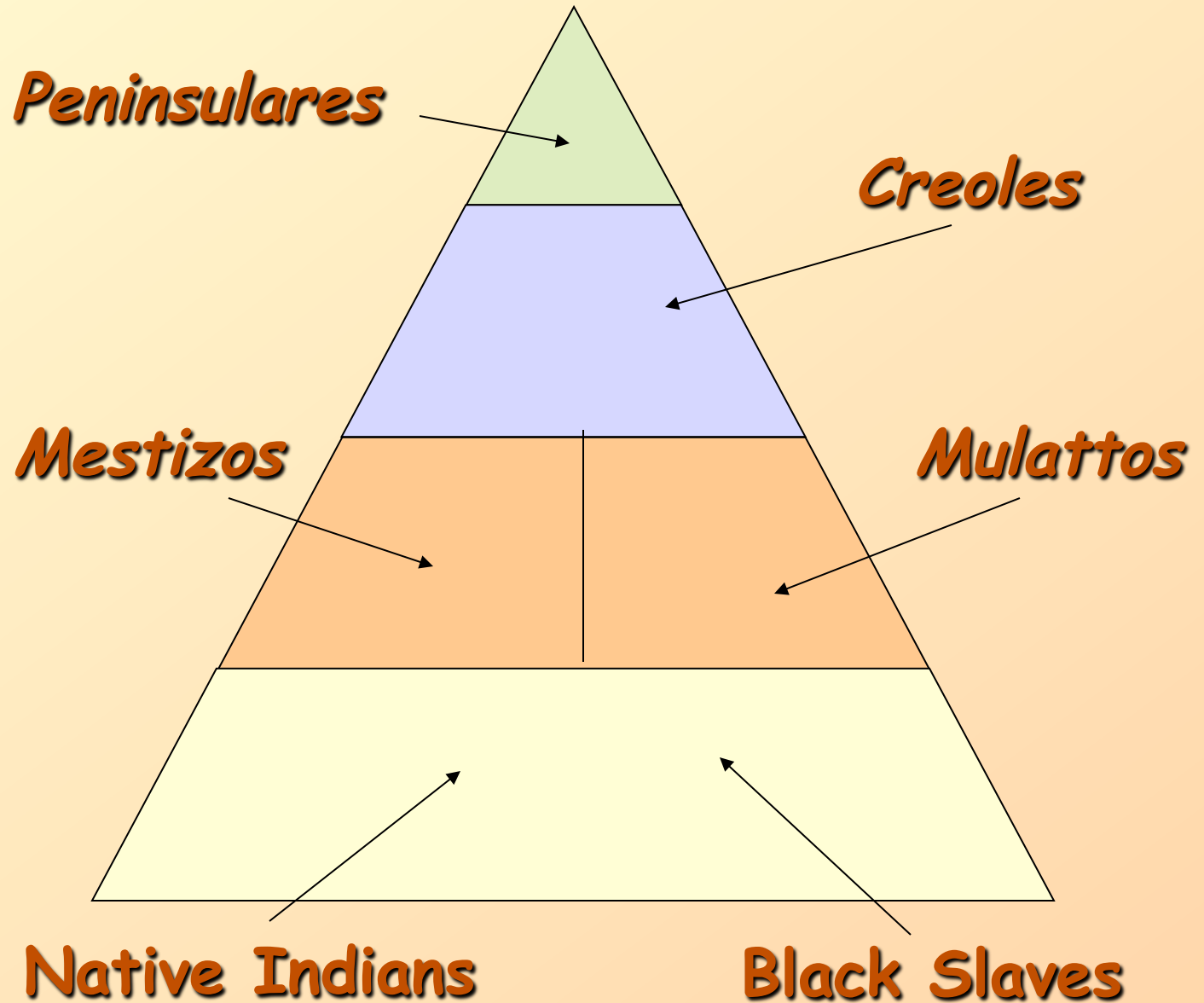


**Sharks followed the slave ships!**

# European Empires in the



# The Colonial Class System



# Administration of the Spanish Empire in the New World

1. *Encomienda* or forced labor.

2. Council of the Indies.

🌐 Viceroy.

🌐 New Spain and Peru.

3. Papal agreement.



# The Influence of the Colonial Catholic Church



**Guadalajara  
Cathedral**



**Our Lady of  
Guadalupe**

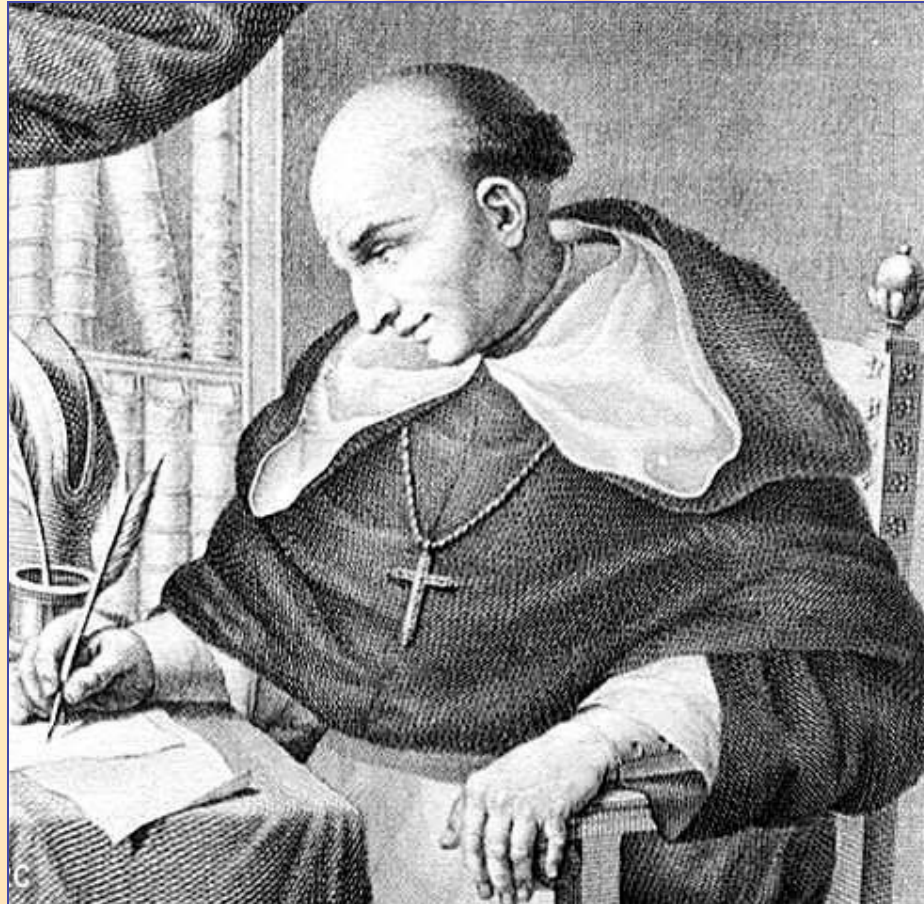


**Spanish Mission**

# The Treaty of Tordesillas, 1494 & The Pope's Line of



# Father Bartolome de Las Casas



🌐 New Laws → 1542





# New Colonial Rivals

1. Portugal lacked the numbers and wealth to dominate trade in the Indian Ocean.
2. Spain in Asia → consolidated its holdings in the Philippines.
3. First English expedition to the Indies in 1591.
  - 🌐 Surat in NW India in 1608.
4. Dutch arrive in India in 1595.

# New Colonial Rivals





# Impact of European Expansion

1. Native populations ravaged by disease.
2. Influx of gold, and especially silver, into Europe created an inflationary economic climate.  
[“Price Revolution”]
3. New products introduced across the continents [“Columbian Exchange”].
4. Deepened colonial rivalries.

# 5. New Patterns of World Trade





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